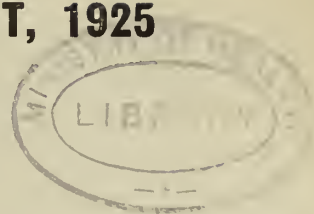


Barnard Castle Rural District Council.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1925 (SURVEY REPORT).



MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year 1925, and from its contents you will see that the health of the district has been satisfactory. During the year there have been 124 deaths and 221 births, making the Death Rate 10·67 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the previous year. The Birth Rate 19·01 per 1,000 population remains about the same, and the Infantile Mortality is higher than that of England and Wales. The chief infectious disease reported were Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox. The former was of a mild type and the latter occurred throughout the whole district.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

It is situated in the South Western part of County Durham and extends from Harwood to Gainford, a distance of about 30 miles. In width it varies from 4 to 8 miles. In the N.W. it adjoins the Appleby Westmorland and Alston Rural District, Cumberland. In Upper Teesdale it adjoins the Weardale Rural District, and in Lower Teesdale the Bishop Auckland Rural District, which both lie to the North. In the S.E. it is in contact with a small portion of the Darlington Rural District. From the N.W. to the S.E. it is separated from the Startforth Rural District—Yorks.—in its whole length by the river Tees, except where the Barnard Castle Urban District intervenes.

For the purpose of comparison I have divided the district into the Middleton, North Staindrop, and South Staindrop sub-districts.

The Middleton sub-district extends from Harwood to Folly Top, Egglestone, a distance of 17 miles, and includes the parishes of Egglestone, Forest and Frith, Middleton, and Newbiggin. The area of the district is 38,686 acres.

Most of the inhabited houses in this district are situated in elevated and exposed positions, ranging above Middleton from 800 to 1,900 feet above sea level; between Middleton and Folly Top, Egglestone, from 800 to 950 feet.

Since the decay of lead mining, agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, the pasturage and breeding of cattle and sheep being the only form of farming possible in the upper dale. Tillage can be pronounced almost a failure in this sub-district, even when crops are sown in the low-lying fields on the banks of the Tees.

Barytes mining gives employment to a proportion of the small farmers and their sons in the upper dale.

A whinstone quarry above High Force has been giving work to others. The majority of the working men of Middleton are employed at the whinstone quarries of Messrs. Ord & Maddison near the Middleton railway station and at Holwick, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. A few men are employed at lead-mining, also at lime-stone quarrying.

The sub-district of North Staindrop extends from Folly Top, Egglestone, to Woodland in a north-eastern direction, and to Hilton and Wackerfield direct east, a distance of about 10 miles. It includes the parishes of Cockfield, Hilton, Ingleton, Langleydale and Shotton, Morton Tinnmouth, Raby and Keverstone, Wackerfield, and Woodland. The area of the district is 12,753 acres.

Woodland is the highest situated village in the Barnard Castle Rural District, being 1,156 feet above sea level. Cockfield is over 650, and Morton Tinnmouth over 400 feet above sea level.

The chief occupation of this sub-district is coal-mining, Woodland and Cockfield being the centres from which the collieries are worked. Cockfield is not only the largest and most populous village in the sub-district but also in the whole district. Farming is also an important industry in the district, pasturage in the higher and pasturage and tillage in the lower farms.

The sub-district of South Staindrop extends in a south-easterly direction from Marwood to Gainford, a distance of 12 miles, and includes the parishes of Cleatlam, Gainford, Headlam, Langton, Marwood, Staindrop, Streatlam and Stainton, Westwick, Whorlton, and Winston. It covers an area of 21,653 acres.

The highest point in this district is 950 feet above sea level and is on the Marwood road, the elevation drops to 570 feet at the Barnard Castle railway station, and to 370 feet at Staindrop, and further falls to 280 feet at Headlam, and to 250 feet at Gainford.

The chief occupation of this sub-district is agriculture, a large proportion of the land being under tillage, which can be carried out under more favourable circumstances than prevails in any other part of the whole district.

Many colliers working at the Cockfield and adjacent collieries reside at Staindrop or in the neighbourhood.

Area (acres)	73,092
Population (1921)...	11,620
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) ...	2,760
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921) ...	2,662
Rateable Value	£84,543
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£265
Poor Law Relief	£2,518 14s. 10d.

Extract from Vital Statistics for the year.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Births { Legitimate - 213 - 90 - 123 }				Birth Rate (R.G.) - 19.01
Deaths { Illegitimate - 13 - 8 - 5 }				Death Rate (R.G.) - 10.67

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth, from Sepsis, 1; other causes, 0.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births ...	85.97
Legitimate: M. 9; F. 7; Illegitimate: M. 2; F. 1. Total ...	19
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	0
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ...	0

Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, compared with Rates of England and Wales.

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POP.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POP.	INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS.
England and Wales ...	18.3	12.2	75
District ...	19.01	10.67	85.97

Comparison of District Birth and Death Rates with preceding years—1920 to 1925.

	YEAR 1925.	YEAR 1924.	YEAR 1923.	YEAR 1922.	YEAR 1921.	YEAR 1920.
Birth Rate ...	19.01	20.40	20.32	18.75	23.4	24.5
Death Rate ...	10.67	12.8	10.0	12.67	12.33	14.03
Infantile Mortality ...	85.97	67.5	63.55	58.29	92.1	110.0

DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Rheumatic Fever	1	0	1
Influenza	1	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	2	7	9
Diabetes ..	1	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	8	7	15
Heart Disease	8	6	14
Arterio Sclerosis	3	1	4
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	0	1
Ulcer of Stomach ..	1	0	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0	1
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation Premature Births	9	4	13
Suicide	0	1	1
Other Deaths from Violence	4	0	4
Other Defined Diseases	7	16	23
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	0	2

Housing.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DISTRICT.

Total Number of Houses	2728
Number of Working Class	1814
Number of New Houses erected during the year ...	8
Number of Houses ereeted since 1920 :—	
By Local Authority	20
By Private Enterprise	29
Total —	49
Number of Houses in course of construction ...	3
Population (1921)	11,620

Building is almost at a standstill in the district chiefly owing to depression in trade. At Cockfield, the most populous mining village in the district, the coal pit was closed for a considerable time and several families migrated to the Yorkshire coal-fields: this relieved the housing condition there considerably.

The shortage in Teesdale, especially at Middleton and Egglesstone, is caused by visitors from Sunderland and other large towns buying every available small house for summer residences only; consequently it is almost impossible for the working classes to rent houses in these parishes.

Overcrowding.—The overcrowding conditions are very similar to what they were in 1919. There were then 116 overcrowded houses, according to the Registrar General's standard of calculation, of two persons per room. Only a small percentage of these number of overcrowded houses could be considered grossly overcrowded, and in every such case the families are too poor to pay rent high enough to command larger houses.

It is very difficult under present housing conditions to deal with such cases, and if action is taken it would mean depriving them of a shelter altogether.

Fitness of Houses.—Closing orders have been made in respect to 8 houses since 1919, 2 of these have been made into one house. One is still occupied.

Five houses, closed as unfit, the owners refuse to take any action to have them put into order, consequently they are remaining unoccupied and some of them are being used for other purposes than dwellinghouses.

There are another 18 houses in the district which cannot be considered fit for occupation and could not be made altogether fit for occupation, but if closing orders were made it would certainly end in the houses being abolished as dwellinghouses and thus increase the shortage of houses.

Two houses at Cockfield have been improved and re-occupied after being voluntarily closed for some time.

At Burnt Houses, 24 houses, and at Brick Flatts, Woodland, 16 houses have been thoroughly repaired and improved.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	8
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:		
(i) By the Local Authority	nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	8

1. *Unfit Dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	75
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	60
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	40

2. *Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	40
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring attention	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.—There are registered 39 wholesale producers and 21 retail producers. There are no licenses granted for sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and no apparatus for the pasteurisation of milk.

No complaint has been made as to the quality of milk produced in the district. All the registered wholesale producers are farmers, who send milk by rail to the various towns.

The Cowsheds are all inspected and found fairly satisfactory.

Meat. (i). The Sanitary Inspector was appointed meat inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulation, 1924. None of the meat inspected is marked under these Regulations.

Of the 12 private slaughter-houses licensed, 3 are only occasionally used. In 9 slaughter-houses an average of 1 beast and 3 sheep per week are slaughtered. The animals slaughtered are all locally fed, and the meat is of the best quality. There has been no cause for complaint. Slaughtering is regularly inspected, but, owing to the fact that the slaughter houses are many miles apart it is impossible, without a motor vehicle, to inspect the slaughtering at each slaughter-house every week, as the Butchers nearly all slaughter on the same day in the week.

(ii). There is only one market stall used one day each week, several small shops, and a few carts and motor vehicles in which the meat is conveyed from house to house. These are all inspected and found clean and the meat protected against any dirt or other contamination.

(iii). There is no public slaughter house.

		In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered Slaughter-houses	...	0	0	0
Licensed	..	8	12	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	8	12	12

Other Foods.—There are only a few small cafes, one bake-house, and one pork butcher. All are periodically inspected and found satisfactory.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME: (a) GENERAL; (b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) *General.*—There are four District Nursing Associations in the district, each having a Nurse partly trained and possessing a Midwifery qualification, and who is available to attend General Diseases and Midwifery to both members of the Associations and non-members at a reasonable charge. These Associations are financed by members' subscriptions and non-members' fees, and a grant from the County Council. (b) *Infectious.*—None.

MIDWIVES.—Those practising in the district in connection with the above Associations.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—None.

Day Nurseries and School Clinics.—None.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Dispensaries available for treatment of Tubercular Cases by the County Council at Darlington.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. TUBERCULOSIS—None in the district.
2. MATERNITY—None.
3. CHILDREN—None.
4. FEVER.—An Isolation Hospital at Marwood, provided and supported entirely by the District Council for the Isolation and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, situated in the centre of the district, about 1½ miles from Barnard Castle, containing 28 beds in four distinct wards. A Nurse-Caretaker is in charge, and the Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent.
5. SMALL POX.—Arrangements are made with the Startforth Rural District Council for the treatment and Isolation of all Small Pox cases occurring in the district at their Infectious Diseases Hospital, Hardings, Romaldkirk. It is situated in an isolated area, and consists of 3 wards, containing 4 beds each. If necessity arose there is ample room for considerable extension.
6. OTHER.—None.

Any Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Children and Homeless Children in the district.—The Workhouse Hospital at Barnard Castle is available for such cases.

Ambulance Facilities.—(a) For Infectious Cases, 1 Ambulance (Horse).

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases, none.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, and Local Regulations Relating to the Public Health in force in the District, with Date of Adoption.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, Part III.	...	Adopted July 10th, 1905
Building Bye-laws	...	May 10th, 1905
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations	...	Dec. 19th, 1906
Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses	...	Feb. 27th, 1907
Public Health Act 1925 (under consideration to be adopted).		

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.—The Parishes of Cockfield, Woodland, Middleton, and Newbiggin each have a separate public water supply, the water being supplied by gravitation from springs. In connection with the supply to Cockfield, hydraulic rams are employed to pump one spring to the service reservoir and also an oil engine has been provided to pump the overflow water from the rams and an additional spring to the reservoir during droughty weather when the whole of the springs are low.

The Council have also under consideration the question of providing additional supply of water, so as to assure an ample supply of water for all purposes in very droughty seasons.

The service pipes and mains at Cockfield have all been tested and examined, and several serious defects found wasting a considerable quantity of water. The defects have been remedied and great improvement made in the pressure of water to the higher parts of the village.

Egglestone village is supplied by water from public taps connected to water mains that were originally laid by the Estate owners and the old London Lead Company. In some cases however the householders have to carry water a considerable distance.

Gainford, Headlam, Langton, Staindrop, Winston, Newsham and South Cleatlam are supplied from the Tees Valley Water Board's main, with the exception of a few houses within a reasonable distance of well water. Tees Valley Waterworks supply is constant.

These waterworks are situated in the Startforth Rural District and consists of two Reservoirs, one of which is in Baldersdale (Hury and Blackton) with a holding capacity of 1,322 million gallons and drains an area of 10,100 acres; the other in Grassholme, Lunedale, holding 1,300 million gallons, and drains an area of 18,900 acres. These reservoirs mainly supply Stockton and Middlesbrough. This water is excellent in quality and constant.

Stainton village is supplied from a small well at one end of the village and most of the householders have the water to carry an unreasonable distance. The question of improving this supply is having the attention of the Council.

Ingleton Village. This village is entirely dependent upon private water supply, all of the public wells having been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The question of a public supply should be considered by the Council.

Wackerfield Village. A supply has been laid on to this village from the Durham County Water Board's main by Lord Barnard, the owner.

In Upper Teesdale most of the houses are supplied with spring water conveyed in pipes from the hillsides.

No contamination of water by lead has been known to exist in any part of the district and no form of other contamination has occurred during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—All rivers and streams are pure and free from pollution.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Egglestone, Cockfield, Ingleton, Gainford, Middleton, Staindrop, Winston, South Cleatlam and Whorlton villages have good efficient systems of sewerage and sewage disposal works. It has been decided to reconstruct the filter and fit it with a revolving spreader at the Middleton works.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of Ash-pit privies converted into Ash-closets	...	8.
Number of Ash-pit privies converted into Water-closets	...	3.
Total number of Water-closets in district	...	559.
" " Ash-closets	...	1132.
" " Ash-pit privies	...	1085.

Scavenging.—Scavenging is undertaken at Cockfield and Staindrop by the Council. The work is let to Contractors and has been done satisfactory.

In other villages the householders are responsible for the removal and disposal of excrement, etc. At Gainford there very much needs a public refuse tip providing. There is no place where refuse can be disposed of, consequently a quantity of unsightly rubbish, and it is feared sometimes excrete matter, is placed on the river bank close to the water.

Schools.—The sanitary condition and water supply of the different schools were fairly satisfactory. Children found suffering from Infectious Disease, being unclean or verminous, are excluded from school, and where Infectious Diseases are widely prevalent the schools in the infected area are recommended for closure. Three schools were closed: Staindrop, Langleydale and Ingleton. I inspected many of the schools in the district and should recommend more frequent cleansing of the floors, walls and windows, as required by the Regulations. Owing to the prevalence of Small Pox in the County and the danger of mild cases being mistaken for Chicken Pox, the notification of this latter disease has been made compulsory for a further period of six months.

Isolation Hospital and Disinfection.—36 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Hospital. The houses from which these cases were admitted were thoroughly disinfected, and on discharge from Hospital their clothing was treated likewise. There were no return cases admitted.

Workshops and Workplaces.—The administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1921, in all workshops and workplaces is satisfactory.

Causes of Sickness.—No special causes of Sickness and Invalidity have been specially noteworthy in the district during the year.

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE XIX. OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS ORDER, 1923.

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1925 and action taken under the Public Health Acts or Bye-laws, etc. :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.		Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions	1	—	1
	{ Structural Defects	15	—	9
Dairies and Milkshops	...	2	—	2
Cowsheds	...	3	—	3
Ashpits and Privies	...	22	—	11
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	11	—	11
Waterclosets	...	5	—	5
Defective Yard Paving	...	20	—	28
House Drainage	...	25	—	23
Water Supply	...	11	3	15
Other Nuisances	...	4	1	4
		119	4	112

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases.

Review of Notifiable Infectious Disease, 1920 to 1924.

Disease.	Year 1920.	Year 1921.	Year 1922.	Year 1923.	Year 1924.
Diphtheria ...	4	3	0	4	1
Scarlet Fever ...	48	37	20	15	18
Enteric Fever ...	0	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia ...	23	5	12	10	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	1	4
Erysipelas ...	1	0	0	2	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	1	0	1	0
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0

Diphtheria Antitoxin Serum is supplied to Medical Practitioners practising in the district, when required, by the District Council. Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are made for Medical Practitioners practising in the district by the School of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the Council's expense. Influenza Vaccines are provided by the County Council to the Medical Officer of Health for distribution to the Medical Practitioners in the district. Provision of drugs and outfits for Pathological examinations are provided by the County Council for cases of Venereal Disease, and no action has been taken under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. A steam disinfecting apparatus is available for the cleansing and disinfecting of clothing and belongings of verminous persons and for the disinfection of articles which have been exposed to infection. Premises are disinfected by fumigation and spraying. There have been no return cases of Scarlet Fever.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.	ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.	TOTAL DEATHS.
Small Pox	—	—	0
Diphtheria	—	—	0
Scarlet Fever	36	36	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	0
Puerperal Fever	1	—	0
Other Diseases, generally notifiable	—	—	0
Other Diseases, notifiable locally	—	—	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	0

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.

[illegible]

The above-mentioned 36 cases of Scarlet Fever were of a more mild type than had been usual for the past few years, all the typical symptoms being usually present. The housing conditions were very good, all the houses being of modern type and well constructed, and there was no evidence of overcrowding. The above-mentioned case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was treated at home and completely recovered.

The most noteworthy feature regarding the infectious diseases under review was the extreme mildness of the scarlet fever cases. The rash was very indistinct and confined to the upper parts of the body, absence of temperature in most cases, and very slight throat symptoms, but desquamation was present in all cases though in a mild degree.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality During 1925.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35 " ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 " ...	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 " ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	2	2	1	4	3	0	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No notification has been received of any tuberculous employees in connection with the milk trade.

No action has been taken under Article 3. No notices have been served under Article 5. No appeals under Article 6.

No cases in which compensation has been paid.

Public Health Acts, 1925 (Section 62).

No action was taken by the Council under this section during 1925.

All cases notified are at once visited by me and advice is given as to Sanatorium treatment, etc. if necessary and due enquiry made as to the source of infection.

All cases reported are officially notified to the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health weekly, also to the latter a quarterly return of all cases.

The notification of Tuberculosis is still unsatisfactory, more especially the non-pulmonary form but there was no evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Review of New Cases and Mortality (Years 1920-24).

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Deaths.	
		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1920	...	9	...	2	...	8	1
1921	...	14	...	3	...	5	6
1922	...	8	...	3	...	11	3
1923	...	11	...	3	...	6	8
1924	...	6	...	1	...	11	4

From the above review it will be seen that there is no improvement in the number of cases or deaths during the past five years. The great difficulty experienced here is that patients returning from Sanatoria cannot have, in many cases, the necessary isolation owing to the condition of the houses, and fresh air owing to the locality in which they reside, hence the benefit resulting from their Sanatorium treatment cannot be maintained.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. S. HAWTHORNE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

April, 1926.

Medical Officer of Health.

